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S. Africa Sets Off A Swap of 9 Spies

Soviet Major Involved in Exchange For 8 Westerners, Pretoria Soldier

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — A Soviet major held on spy charges in South Africa has been exchanged for eight Western agents and a South African soldier. Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha announced Tuesday.

He was named as Soviet Maj. Aleksei M. Kozlov, who was arrested in 1980 but his arrest was not revealed until early 1981. Reportedly he is a senior officer in the Soviet intelligence bureau, the KGB.

Mr. Botha told Parliament the exchange took place in Geneva and followed secret negotiations between South Africa's National Intelligence Service and the KGB. Among those released in the exchange was South African soldier Johan van der Mescht, held in Angola since 1978.

"In the transaction the Russian spy was exchanged for nine persons: Sapper Van der Mescht and eight very important Western intelligence agents who had been in custody behind the Iron Curtain for some considerable time and in respect of whom all previous efforts at release had failed," Mr. Botha said.

Mr. Botha said that determined efforts were also made to secure the release of Soviet dissident Anatoli V. Shcharansky. He said the effort was unsuccessful.

First Visit in 1976

At the time of the arrest, Mr. Botha told Parliament that Maj. Kozlov had first visited South Africa, South-West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in 1976.

He gave no details of how or where Maj. Kozlov had been arrested, but added that "his job was to assess the damage caused by the activities of other organs of his government, notably those organs which train, finance, indoctrinate, maintain and arm terrorist groups like the African National Congress, the South-West Africa People's Association and others in southern Africa."

Mr. Botha said the exchange for the eight Western agents demonstrated South Africa's good will toward Western countries and commitment to the struggle against Communism.

Previous Major Swap

South Africa was involved in a previous major spy swap in 1969 when 11 Westerners who had been held in the Soviet Union for several years were released. That exchange centred on a senior member of the KGB, Yuri N. Loginov, who had been detained by South African security police in 1967 and held for about two years.

The South African soldier involved in the latest exchange was taken prisoner near the border between Angola and Namibia when he was on routine patrol.

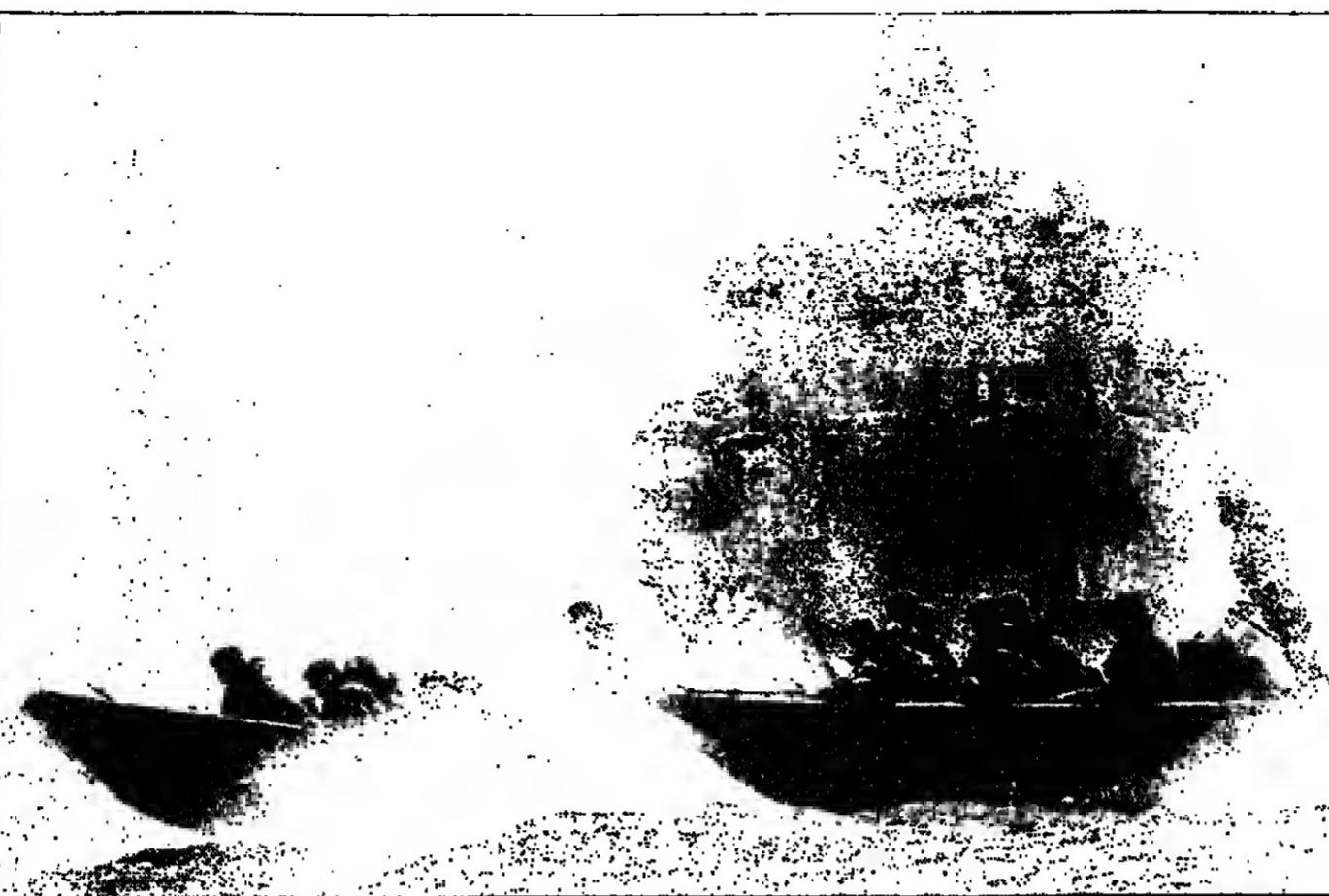
Kremlin to Oust Spaniard

MADRID (Reuters) — The Soviet Union intends to expel the Moscow director of Iberia, Spain's national airline, for "activities incompatible with his functions," a Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

It was not clear when Mariano Sanchez would have to leave the Soviet Union, the spokesman added.

Two weeks ago, Spain expelled the local director of the Soviet airline Aeroflot and another company official for alleged spying. Director Fedor Nikolyevich and engineer Vladimir Trifunskiy were accused of trying to obtain information on the supply of U.S. military materials to Spain and on Spanish weapons manufacturers. They were given a week to leave Spain.

The previous Aeroflot director in Spain, Oleg Suranov, was also expelled for alleged espionage in 1980. Ten Soviet officials have been expelled since Spain, and the Soviet Union re-established diplomatic relations in 1977 after a break of nearly 40 years.



Royal Marines training off Ascension Island for a possible invasion of the Falklands. The Fearless is in the background.

Falklands Crisis Chills Irish-British Relations

By William Borders
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — The crisis over the Falkland Islands is having a chilling effect on the tortured relationship between Britain and Ireland. The new troubles between these two neighboring islands grow out of Ireland's often overlooked neutrality in international affairs, and the instinctive Irish antipathy to British expansionism.

"I'm no fan of the Argentine generals," said a Dublin newspaper editor, trying to explain Ireland's reaction to the confrontation in the South Atlantic. "But 'Brits out!' was the rallying cry that we grew up with here, and it is hard to ignore no matter what corner of the world we hear it from."

Last week, following the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, this ambivalence led the Dublin government close to a unilateral renunciation of the economic sanctions that Ireland, Britain, and the other eight European Economic Community countries had voted against Argentina last month.

The community sanctions were imposed in order to prevent conflict, not to be allied with it," Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey explained. His government declared the sanctions "no longer appropriate," and began lobbying within the EEC to have them suspended, at least not renewed when they expire Monday, at the end of one week.

Because of the Falklands crisis, Ireland has canceled a soccer match with Argentina that was to have been played May 18 in Buenos Aires, Reuters reported. The Irish team manager said he expected that matches in Chile, Peru and Brazil would still be played. [Continued on Page 2, Col. 7]

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EEC Gives U.K. Week For Farm-Price Pact

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Britain's nine partners in the European Economic Community on Tuesday gave Britain a week to agree on 1982-83 farm price increases or plunge the EEC into its most serious crisis since 1965.

Britain has already said that it may stop budgetary payments if the EEC tries to override its veto. Britain has been blocking the farm agreement for two months, mainly because it wants an agreement first on compensation for what it believes is its excessive contribution to the budget.

The chairman of the farm ministers' council, Paul de Keersmaecker of Belgium, said at the end of another inconclusive two-day meeting Tuesday: "This is the last postponement; the last break given to the 10 countries to think it over. A decision will be made on Monday, whatever the state of other problems."

The French have always opposed majority votes, fearing decisions might be imposed on them that they did not like. The minister said the French Cabinet would discuss the problem Wednesday and decide whether France will vote Monday.

Most observers believe Britain is unlikely to change its position unless it has a solution for its budgetary problem, and thus a crisis could be provoked.

The rising friction between the EEC partners was worsened by the Falklands conflict, with Britain's partners growing reluctant to renew their one-month ban on Argentine exports.

The agreement on the ban expires Monday, and officials are planning to meet in Brussels on Saturday to discuss the problem.

way solidarity. There are not only the vital interests of one country, but of nine others." Mr. Ertl said he was ready to face Britain in a vote, adding that the right of veto could not be used in the price policy that was an EEC treaty obligation.

"We must leave time to think," Mrs. Cresson added, apparently relieved that a vote had not been called Tuesday.

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Soviet Skepticism

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Council of Sages

Japan proposed the formation of a commission of eminent statesmen and scientists to set priorities for conserving the world environment in the 21st century. The United States, which is a major contributor to UN environmental programs, gave the idea a lukewarm reception. Page 5.

OECD Stalled

A dispute over the wording on export credits delayed the drafting of a communiqué at the end of the Paris meeting of OECD treasury secretaries and finance and trade ministers. Page 7.

Argentina	5,200	Uruguay	15,220	Norway	5,000	N.Z.
Austria	17,5	Iceland	10,000	Iraq	2,700	Denmark
Bahrain	6,000	Jordan	450	Portugal	45	Egypt
Belgium	33,8	Kuwait	14,000	Qatar	4,500	Spain
Canada	C\$110	Kuwait	50,000	S. Korea	50	U.S.
Cyprus	400	Malta	500	S. Africa	100	U.S.S.R.
Denmark	8,000	Malta	500	Malta	80	Sweden
Egypt	90	Libya	1,000	Malta	500	U.S.A.
Finland	5,000	Liberia	33,000	Montenegro	110	U.S.
France	4,500	Madagascar	30	Tunisia	6,000	U.S.
Germany	2,000	Mali	35	Turkey	12,000	U.S.
Great Britain	25	Morocco	25	U.S.	2,000	U.S.
Greece	2,000	Niger	5,000	Papua New Guinea	100	U.S.
Iraq	120	Nigeria	100	Yugoslavia	100	U.S.

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British Claim Tanker Is Sunk Near Falklands

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — British forces have sunk an Argentine ship, believed to be an oil tanker, in the narrow waterway that separates East and West Falkland Islands, a correspondent's dispatch from the scene said Tuesday night.

Argentine denied reports of fresh fighting, saying in a report from the southern naval base of Bahia Blanca that there had been no military action Monday night or Tuesday morning.

Meanwhile, in London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday peace talks in the Falklands crisis at the United Nations will not close off possible military options.

Mr. Haughey said that "a huge fireball" rose from what British officers presumed to be an oil tanker, "stretching to the clouds."

Earlier, the Defense Ministry said a British frigate, seeking to flush out Argentine garrisons and supply bases on the Falklands, had penetrated the narrow channel between the two main islands and shelled an Argentine ship.

The ministry asserted that the action in Falkland Sound demonstrated that Britain had established total military superiority around the archipelago.

Radar-Controlled Guns

The attack was reportedly launched by the frigate Alacrity, which was patrolling the sound with other ships. The ministry said the 3,250-ton Alacrity opened fire at once, from a range of about 8 miles, with its 4.5-inch radar-controlled guns, which can deliver about 20 projectiles a minute.

According to the ministry, whose account was not confirmed by Argentine military authorities, a huge explosion was seen in the general area of the target. Military sources said the blast was probably caused by the explosion of fuel or munitions aboard an enemy supply ship, possibly one of those that had been reported to be trapped in the Stanley harbor.

The attack was said to have taken

place just north of the Swan Islands, where the sound is about 12 miles wide. There was no word on casualties, although substantial loss of life seems inevitable if a ship had indeed sunk, as the BBC's report claimed.

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There are certain fundamental principles we cannot forget," she said. "A cease-fire must be accompanied by [Argentine] withdrawal to a specific timetable and the Argentines must give up the idea that at the end, sovereignty will be conceded to them."

The reported naval engagement occurred as British officials awaited, without much optimism, the outcome of talks at the UN for a diplomatic settlement to the long-running sovereignty dispute over the Falklands.

Argentina threatened Tuesday to attack any British ship or aircraft in the South Atlantic that it considered a menace to its security. The warning was issued four days after Britain announced that any Argentine warships or military aircraft venturing 12 miles from the Argentine coast risked attack.

The Argentine high command said it had adopted the measure in self-defense "in view of Britain's persistent aggressive attitude."

[Continued on Page 2, Col. 6]

B

BBC Official Defends Coverage of Fighting

From Agency Dispatches

M

ADRID

— A senior British radio executive said Tuesday that the British government had added to distorted media coverage of the Falklands crisis by delaying information and that the Argentine government had occasionally lied.

Richard Francis, managing director of British Broadcasting Corp. radio, told the annual meeting of the International Press Institute: "Ninety percent of what happens in the Falklands conflict is not reported immediately by the British government."

He said the government waited 85 minutes before revealing that the destroyer Sheffield had been hit and abandoned. By timing its announcement so late, the BBC had to interrupt a live news broadcast to carry it, the government caused more shock than necessary, he said.

He also said the Argentine government had run three-week-old footage of one of their planes landing at Stanley airport in an effort to show that British bombardments of the airfield had been unsuccessful.

Coverage Called Unfair

Mr. Francis said he was dismayed by government criticism of BBC radio and television coverage of the crisis.

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said in Parliament that the BBC had given too much credence to Argentine government reports and had not shown proper support for Britain's efforts.

Mr. Thatcher, speaking Tuesday during a noisy question time in Parliament centered on British press coverage of the crisis, attacked the BBC and implied that the British thought that the U.S. aircraft would add to their ability to bomb targets in the Falklands with Vulcan bombers. Those planes had to be refueled three times to make the flight from Ascension to the Falklands and back, a distance of about 3,500 miles.

The British also recently sent several Nimrod radar warning and control aircraft, which are similar to the U.S. forces' AWACS (Airborne Warning And Control System) planes, to Ascension Island. The planes will support British Navy Harrier fighter-bombers around the Falklands.

Two Harriers were recently lost at sea in a fog, presumably because of inadequate navigation equipment.

90,000 Pounds of Fuel

The KC-135 is the mainstay of the U.S. Air Force's long-range aerial refueling capability. The air force has more than 600 of the aircraft, which is a tanker version of the commercial Boeing 707 airliner. It is capable of carrying 90,000 pounds of fuel at a cruising speed of 550 mph.

Until now, U.S. military assistance to Britain has included intelligence support in the form of photographs taken by two satellites over the region.

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The pope's visit is at this point on schedule. There is no doubt about that. But if the situation deteriorates, we must put a question mark on the trip, Cardinal Hume said.

"It would be difficult for the Holy See to go on with the visit, which should be a festive occasion, in sad circumstances," he added.

The cardinal spoke at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci airport before returning to London after a two-day visit to the Vatican.

Decision Expected

Despite Doubts on Reagan's Plan, Russians Favor Idea of New Arms Talks

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

"As for the Soviet side, it is always for talks," it added.

Soviet sources familiar with Kremlin strategic policies said Mr. Reagan's proposals are being scrutinized carefully. The sources emphasized that some aspects

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union received President Reagan's strategic arms control proposals with skepticism, but indicated broadly that it was prepared to consider them as basis for resuming talks with the United States on reducing nuclear arsenals.

Tass said Mr. Reagan's speech Sunday appeared to demonstrate that he was not interested in "minimally acceptable decisions" and said the speech was "indicative of the United States' attempts to secure for itself unilateral military advantages."

But shortly afterward, the news agency Novosti distributed to Western newsmen the text of a commentary that restated similar suspicions but said that "the very fact of American readiness to come back to the negotiating table can be welcomed, for it is better late than never."

NEWS ANALYSIS

of the 1979 Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty would have to be retained in the new round of talks.

It appeared doubtful that the required explanations and preparatory work could be accomplished by late June, when Mr. Reagan proposed that the talks open. But the Russians clearly would like to resume the strategic dialogue with the United States soon.

The Soviet Union is expected to advance its own proposals for the forthcoming talks.

The first Soviet reports of Mr. Reagan's speech came 24 hours after he delivered it Sunday. He proposed a two-step plan in which both sides would initially reduce by one-third their arsenals of nuclear warheads on land and their sea-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The Russians were briefed on the new proposals Saturday when U.S. chargé d'affaires Warren Zimmermann called on the Soviet Foreign Ministry to deliver an outline of Mr. Reagan's speech and a message for President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Tass, ostensibly quoting American critics of Mr. Reagan's plan, said the president's proposals aimed "at making the Soviet Union give up more than the United States."

Soviet concerns included the exclusion of long-range bombers and intermediate-range Cruise missiles as well as the fact that Mr. Reagan's current rearmament program would not be affected by the prospective

talks. Tass said this gave "far too little evidence" that the president was serious about curbing the arms race, since programs such as the MX, Trident, B-1 bomber and Cruise missile would continue.

Core of the Plan

Yet the very core of Mr. Reagan's plan, the proposed reduction by one-third in the number of warheads on both sides, appeared to be the principal concern.

In previous negotiations, the two sides focused on the number of launchers, or large missiles, whose numbers could be monitored by the so-called national technical means, or observation satellites and other electronic spying devices.

In the preliminary analysis in Moscow, Mr. Reagan's plan to make the warhead the basic unit of counting the strategic balance would imply on-site inspection, which the Russians have been reluctant to accept. It

was pointed out, however, that Mr. Brezhnev has stated publicly that he was prepared to accept some form of weapons inspection beyond the national technical means.

It was unclear how the verification of warheads could be accomplished. Just like the Russians, the United States would not welcome Soviet inspectors on U.S. military installations, according to U.S. sources. Some form of international supervision might be possible.

President Reagan also proposed that not more than 50 percent of the retained warheads be land-based. The Russians, who in contrast to the United States rely heavily on land-based large missiles, see this as being more costly to the Soviet Union than to the United States.

Neither Tass nor Novosti gave details of Mr. Reagan's proposals. Both charged that they did not meet the basic Soviet requirement that any Soviet-American strategic

arms agreements should observe "the principle of equality and equal security."

One Soviet commentator implied that Mr. Reagan's speech was aimed largely at defusing the anti-nuclear demonstrations that are expected during his upcoming trip to Europe, but said that doubts about Mr. Reagan's sincerity could perhaps be removed through dialogue.

According to diplomatic observers, Mr. Reagan's straightforward and easy-to-grasp formula could prove an effective way to disarm anti-nuclear groups in the West.

One source described the latest U.S. proposals as a "new zero option," a reference to the president's speech last November in which he proposed the abolition of all new intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

That proposal led to the current Soviet-American talks in Geneva. The Russians say those talks have been blocked by U.S. intransigence.

Democratic Leaders Tentatively Agree on Proposal for Budget

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House Democratic leaders have reached tentative agreement on a budget plan that would preserve Social Security benefits but raise taxes by 50 percent more than the Republican plan endorsed by President Reagan and the Senate Budget Committee.

Rep. James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma, chairman of the Budget Committee, said Monday that the plan was designed to appeal to the "broad middle in both parties."

The budget plan pointed up the philosophical differences between the two parties. The Democrat proposed higher taxes, larger cuts in military spending, and smaller cuts in social programs than the Republicans proposed last week.

The Democrats were especially suspicious of Social Security, which they regard as a major campaign issue. The plan generally reflected the offer made by the House Democrats during the unsuccessful five-week negotiations that sought to achieve a budget compromise.

"The speaker is generally supportive of the Jones [plan], and sees it as a substantial departure from an economic program that is not working and is not fair," said Chris Matthews, press spokesman for House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts.

The initial response indicated that the plan was more acceptable to moderate Republicans, the so-called "Gypsy Moths" than to conservative Democrats, the "Bull Wilevils," although Rep. Jones said that a "number of individuals in both groups are very close to these numbers."

Deficit Envisioned

The Democratic plan, which has the general support of the Democratic members of the Budget Committee, envisions a deficit of \$102.9 billion for fiscal 1983, compared with the \$106.1 billion proposed by the Republicans.

Unlike the Republicans, who proposed a three-year package of unspecified federal tax increases of \$95 billion, the Democrats proposed \$145 billion in new taxes.

But while the Republicans proposed a three-year Social Security savings of \$40 billion, which Senate Republicans insisted would come from a reduction in benefits but the president said would come from a restructuring of the program, the Democrats sought no such reduction and smaller reductions in social spending.

The Democrats proposed a \$46-billion, three-year reduction from the president's initial planned increase in military spending, while the committee voted 13 to 1 for the cuts.

Iran and Iraq Report Fierce New Fighting

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Iran and Iraq said Tuesday that their forces were locked in fierce combat around Iran's occupied port city of Khorramshahr.

A communiqué from the Iraqi high command said the advancing Iranians were forced to retreat and flee after "nightlong battles with all kinds of weapons" in the vicinity of Khorramshahr in Iran's southwestern oil province of Khuzestan.

Iran's joint chiefs of staff said in a communiqué broadcast by Tehran radio that Iranian forces wiped out an infantry and an armored Iraqi brigade and tightened the siege of Khorramshahr on the 12th day of a general offensive to recover Khuzestan.

Iraqi radio said in a communiqué broadcast by Tehran radio that Iranian forces wiped out an infantry and an armored Iraqi brigade and tightened the siege of Khorramshahr on the 12th day of a general offensive to recover Khuzestan.

The rival claims could not be independently verified in the Khuzestan war theater which 379 miles (604 kilometers) southwest of Tehran and 285 miles southeast of the Iraqi capital of Baghdad.

Iran and Iraq ban foreign correspondents from regular coverage on the war front that stretches from Iran's western highlands in the foothills of the Zagros mountains south to Khuzestan.

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Sirhan Sirhan, held for the murder of Robert Kennedy, argued for parole before California board.

Sirhan Pleads for Parole in 1984

New York Times Service

SOLEDAD, Calif. — Sirhan B. Sirhan has pleaded for his freedom before a panel that is considering whether to rescind his scheduled parole in 1984 from the life term he is serving for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in 1968.

"I sincerely believe that if Robert Kennedy were alive today, he would not countenance singling me out for this treatment," Sirhan told the three-member panel Monday. "I think that he would be one of the first to say that however terrible the deed I committed 14 years ago should not be the cause

for giving me unequal treatment under the laws of the country."

At another point, Sirhan said that he had asked his family to tell Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, that he had no intention of assassinating him.

"I am released as scheduled.

Other inmates of Soledad Prison where Sirhan is being held testified that he had made threats about killing Sen. Kennedy if he were released.

"I am no longer a naive, impressionable person who feels that he can change the world," Sirhan said.

"I have had 14 years to reflect on human life, I have spent agonizing and trying times on death row."

The plea to the panel was broadcast by the Cable News Network from the closed circuit TV system provided to reporters covering the hearing at the prison.

"I have always expressed remorse at what I did," said Sirhan, 38. "I have time and again reflected on the taking of Robert Kennedy's life and what it did to his wife and family."

"The issue is not whether I am liked or not," he said, "but whether laws of this country will be subverted as Van de Kamp suggests."

John Van de Kamp, the Los Angeles County district attorney, petitioned the California Board of Prison Terms last August to rescind the parole date of Sept. 1, 1984, which was granted in 1975. Sirhan was sentenced to death in

1969 for murder. The state's capital punishment law was overturned in 1972 and Sirhan's sentence was converted to a life term.

The hearings began April 26. In closing arguments Monday, the deputy district attorney, T. Larry Trapp of Los Angeles County said that the parole should be rescinded because Sirhan was not a fit subject for parole, his crime was political assassination, and the panel that granted the parole did not have all the evidence.

"He is more sorry for himself than for his victim," Mr. Trapp said.

The hearing was adjourned until May 15.

2 Chadians Executed

In Sudan for Bombing

United Press International

CHICAGO — President Reagan has named former journalist Richard R. Burt to be assistant secretary of state for European affairs and James L. Buckley as counselor of the State Department in a pair of key foreign policy appointments.

The White House press office announced Monday that Mr. Burt will succeed Lawrence S. Eagleburger, who previously was promoted to undersecretary of state for political affairs, the department's No. 3 post.

Mr. Buckley, the brother of conservative columnist William F. Buckley Jr., steps in to replace Robert C. McFarlane, who moved to the White House as an aide to national security adviser William P. Clark.

A lawyer and business consultant in private life, Mr. Buckley is a former senator from New York and since February, 1981, has been undersecretary of state for security assistance and science technology.

Mr. Burt, a former reporter for The New York Times has been director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs since January, 1981. He has had extensive experience as a scholar on international strategic programs.

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Racing the Engineers

What is wrong with START — President Reagan's bid to negotiate strategic arms reductions, instead of only limitations — is the assumption that technology will wait for every administration to take a new approach. What is dramatically right about the offer, however, is the recognition at last that the Soviet Union and the United States share an "overriding interest" in restraining the race. Finally divorcing this negotiation from other issues, Reagan wants to get on with it. His proposals deserve serious response.

The response of some Democrats misses the mark. Former Secretary of State Muskie says a one-third reduction in warheads will strike Moscow as one-sided and may even mask "a secret agenda for sidelining disarmament." Senator Kennedy notes that America would leave itself free to build the MX, the B-1 and other new weapons.

For many strategists, to be sure, arms control is a cynical exercise. Reagan indulged them for too long, and by appearing now to react to restless Western publics he leaves doubt about their influence. But he did not say, "Take it or leave it." Let Moscow define its interests as the bargaining resumes.

Given the views pressed upon him, the president made a commendable initial choice. He decided to simplify the first stages of negotiation by concentrating on the number of missile launchers and warheads instead of their "throw-weights" and "units of destruction," as many hawks preferred. Counting warheads will be hard enough.

Even demanding equal numbers may be excessive. Stable arms control requires rough

parity in power, not precise equality of forces. What drives the arms race is not that 72 percent of Soviet warheads are based on land against only 22 percent of America's, but that the president doubts American land missiles could survive a first blow. He thus asks for severe cuts in Soviet land forces and would put half of all nuclear weapons in submarines. His valid theory is that the less vulnerable the missiles of both sides, the smaller the temptation to launch them fast in a crisis.

Behind that theory lies a more essential question that needs posing in negotiation: Will both superpowers settle for weapons that cannot be destroyed in a first strike and serve only to threaten intolerable retaliation? If so, the bargain will depend as much on the quality as the quantity of weapons. If not, no numerical balance will be good enough.

This basic question has been around for 15 years, and technology so far has outrun the answers of diplomacy. Despite agreed limits on the number of launchers, they are being packed with warheads and constantly improved in power and accuracy. Reagan proposes to build new land and sea weapons that would destabilize deterrence as much as the most worrisome Soviet missiles. If the talks drag on, diplomacy will lose again.

The Soviets will not be outspent or frightened into reductions, as Reagan once thought. As his conciliatory tone now acknowledges, they have to be dealt with. If he means to stop the race, he needs not only to negotiate, but to negotiate fast enough to overtake the engineers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On Chemical Weapons

Those for and against the Reagan administration's plan to begin producing chemical weapons after a 13-year moratorium agree that the Soviet Union has an impressive CW capability (although it may not have more weapons than the United States). They agree that Soviet defensive abilities — protective gear, decontamination equipment, combat training — are superior to America's. They agree that U.S. policy should continue to renounce first use of these weapons. And they agree that the goal should be a complete and verifiable ban on the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons.

Most of them also agree that without a complete chemical warfare ban, the Western alliance needs some chemical offensive capability to deter a Soviet chemical attack. This is not because of the theoretical magic often ascribed by military analysts to the ability to "retaliate in kind." Nothing is to be gained from responding in kind to any particular type of attack if you have a more effective weapon. And because modern protective gear makes a soldier invulnerable to chemical attack, practically anything is more effective than a chemical weapon against protected troops.

Rather, the need for some U.S. chemical weapons arises precisely because of this

unique characteristic: Chemical weapons' sole use (other than to kill unprotected civilians) is to force the enemy to don his protective gear. This slows him down, impedes communication and makes all phases of fighting as difficult for him as for you.

This is where proponents and opponents of the proposed new weapons split. Opponents point out that the existing CW stockpile is perfectly adequate to accomplish this limited military role. The United States and its allies need only fire occasional chemical rounds in order to keep Soviet attackers operating in their protective gear. Supporters of the new weapons quibble about the age and amount of existing chemical weapons, and point out some of their limitations, but they do not refute this crucial practical argument.

But the administration says it "cannot overstress" its conviction that the United States needs the new binary chemical weapons as "a prod to get the Soviets to negotiate seriously" — a multimillion-dollar bargaining chip. Yet the chemical arms control talks stalled because they raise the most difficult problems of verification and compliance. New weapons are hardly likely to scare the Soviets into more acceptable positions. The binary program should be voted down.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Letters

A Knowing Way

Perhaps, as of now, the Arabic language, and Arabic history, philosophy and poetry, should be taught in Israeli schools. As well as Hebrew in Egyptian schools. One does not learn a language, study its culture and retain prejudices against a people at the same time. For the Israelis, is not a Masada complex to be circumvented at times? For spiritual survival, the essence is a deep desire in know.

Pars. JUDY DEL CARRIL.

By the Millions

commendable as they are, weapons limitations do not change the illogical mode of thinking which has been our heritage. What practical steps can be taken to re-direct the interests of nations toward international understanding and the benefits of peace-time competition?

Regardless of an arms limitation agreement or a reduction in stockpiles, suspicion would continue to poison relations between the principal powers. Military belligerence backed by massive nuclear striking capabilities would be perpetuated.

The United States and the Soviet Union should cooperate in planning an integrated, government-subsidized exchange program involving at least 20 million citizens from each country.

Visits from six months in a year would be arranged. All citizens would be eligible for the program, with all basic costs covered by the governments.

The result of the association of large numbers of members of the

two cultures would be a lessening of suspicions and fears. While full agreement may never be reached between the two ideologies, the momentum toward reciprocal destruction would slacken.

A radical and outrageous plan? But a way to fight a radical and outrageous menace. Expenditure would be relatively modest compared to the costs of the arms race. In any event, cost should not be an issue where survival of the race is at stake.

EDMUND V. SAWYER.

Paris.

Iranian Oil

Regarding U.S. government purchase of Iranian oil (IHT, April 27): How short are official memoires today. Does anyone really believe this will put America in good with the current government in Iran? I am certain that other sources were available on the spot market. This will hardly endear us to more conservative Arab states. Perhaps the U.S. defense fuel supply spokesman can explain all to the ex-hostages and their families.

Jeddah. CLYDE ALLEN.

Falkland Fallout

If James Reston could make

President Reagan, Gen. Galteri and Mrs. Thatcher see that we need to forge a supranational political authority in order to assure peaceful solutions of "conflicts over territory and sovereignty all over the world," he would be doing the greatest imaginable service to world peace.

NANCY L. PELLETREAU.

Bombay.

May 12: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Mother-in-Law Talk

NEW YORK — "Frank Gould will do the running of this household. Our family trouble is too much mother-in-law. I'm tired of it." In these words Mr. Frank Jay Gould, the youngest son of the late Jay Gould, answered accusations of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Edward Kelly, concerning alleged dissensions between Mr. Gould and his wife. "I dislike to go into an unpleasant family squabble," he said, "but Mrs. Kelly has insisted for the last four years on picturing me in such an unpleasant light that I am going to deny emphatically that there is any friction between Mrs. Gould and myself other than the artificial one caused by too much mother-in-law talk. The talk of a divorce is ridiculous."

1932: A Killer Dirigible

SAN DIEGO — The elements laid their relentless grasp on the Akron as it was trying to land at Camp Kearney, and 20,000 persons saw the world's greatest airship tossed like a toy balloon and two of its crew dashed to death. Despite the efforts of hundreds of sailors and civilians, the silver giant was torn from the ground three times, finally rising to 1,000 feet with one of its men dangling from a rope. The horrified throng for three hours watched him as he fought against waning strength and vertigo, until those aboard the dirigible succeeded in hauling him to safety. The third time the Akron broke from its moorings it carried three sailors dangling from it. Two were dashed to their death.

Five Months: Poles Are Losing Patience

By Leopold Unger

RUSSELS — On May 1 and May 3, Poles proved that the military regime installed five months ago this week has solved nothing. The generals must now understand that they have nothing but force to offer as a solution to the problems the Poles face in the 1980s.

The demonstrations on the days this month indicated that the gap separating the people and the government has never been as deep since the end of World War II.

Both dates have seduced significance. May 1, as Labor Day, was first celebrated in Warsaw in 1889 when Poland no longer existed and had been divided among its neighbors.

May 3, the Day of Democracy, is the anniversary of the 1791 vote by the Polish Parliament of Europe's first liberal constitution. Since the constitutional monarchy survived only a few years before being swallowed by Poland's hungry neighbors, May 3 observances are also closely linked to the ideals of democracy, liberty and independence.

Nothing the police could do prevented Poles from demonstrating in the name of those ideals. The two days enter history and will effect the future of Poland, and not only of Poland.

That the Poles reject the military regime has been evident since dawn on Dec. 13, when Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski proclaimed martial law. Strikes throughout the country, the massacre in Silesia, spontaneous demonstrations in Warsaw, Gdansk and Poznan, the sudden appearance of hundreds of clandestine publications and of the Solidarity weekly and of the

Solidarity radio broadcasts, a boycott of the junta by the elite of the nation, the public denunciation of "collaborators," the creation of an illegal "provisional commission" to coordinate independent union movements — all this has been constant proof of resistance.

If there was any doubt about how many Poles refused last Dec. 13 to allow the story of Solidarity to come to an end, the virtual unanimity of the nation is now known. Despite martial law, 50,000 took to the streets of Warsaw on May 1, and 25,000 on May 3; and tens of thousands in other cities, particularly Gdansk, where a crowd marched to the home of Lech Wałęsa to salute his wife, chanting "Wypusc! Lecha! Samkina! Wójcicka!" ("Liberate Wałęsa — Lock Up Jaruzelski!").

Other internets have not been forgotten. From Dec. 13 to May 1, more than 500 persons were sentenced for opposition to the military regime to a total of about 2,000 years in prison. After moving the population to demonstrate on May 1 and 3, Solidarity — which officially does not exist and whose leaders are interned — has urged observance of a minute of silence for the victims of repression on May 13, after five months of the military regime.

The government's decision to free 1,000 internees and suspend the curfew imposed on Dec. 13 was too small a gesture, particularly since the purpose was to send a distress signal in the West, whose sanctions, although timid, are affecting the Polish economy.

A secondary purpose was to make known

that the regime was at last in full control. But this is Socialist surrealism. There is only one way to avoid a national confrontation, and that is through a dialogue.

As one of the advisers of Solidarity, Jacek Kuron, wrote recently in a document smuggled out of captivity: "The only choice is between compromise and catastrophe." If the regime sincerely wants to arrive at some sort of compromise, there is a partner with which a compromise can be reached — Solidarity.

The need is even more obvious today than before the demonstrations. The wall of fear suddenly erected last Dec. 13 has now been breached. If nothing changes there will be a confrontation. And in Poland as elsewhere, that sort of thing is easier to start than to stop.

This may be a good time to recall that when Solidarity was a force, not a drop of blood was spilled in political disputes.

Western governments may soon learn that the psychological repercussions of the recent demonstrations are international, and that it was wishful thinking in imagine that "normalization through force" could quickly — or ever — lead to "business as usual." On the contrary, the military coup has destabilized Central Europe and created a new source of danger for Poland and the rest of the continent.

No one in Poland wants to play with fire, but the junta and its backers in Moscow, who had counted on a certain amount of resignation from the Poles, should now set the writing on the wall. They thought time was on their side; they would do well to think again.

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Mobutu, Dictator And Ally

By Madeleine G. Kalb

WASHINGTON — Mobutu Sese Seko came to power with the help of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in 1960 when the Eisenhower administration promoted a military coup to stop the Congo from slipping into the Soviet orbit. He has been president since 1965, and his political longevity represents one of Washington's most notable Cold War successes.

That very success raises a question that is particularly significant since the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran and the Somosa regime in Nicaragua. How should the United States deal with pro-American, anti-Soviet dictators in the Third World?

After being treated as a pariah by the Carter administration because of human rights violations, Mobutu had a red-carpet welcome in December from the Reagan administration, which values his strong anti-communist stand and his country's strategic resources. Zaire is the world's principal exporter of industrial diamonds, and supplies between 60 and 70 percent of the world's cobalt.

U.S. officials have few illusions about Mobutu. They know that he runs a one-party dictatorship, and that he and his friends are extraordinarily rich — his personal fortune is estimated at more than \$3 billion — while Zaire is on the verge of bankruptcy. They realize that thousands of children die each year of malnutrition in what should be one of the richest countries in Africa, and that real wages have fallen dramatically since independence and now stand at 10 percent of the 1960 level.

They realize that this deterioration is due primarily to the corruption that is an essential part of Mobutu's system of government. They acknowledge that he keeps the peace by dipping into the government's coffers to pay off not only his supporters but potential rivals and troublemakers as well.

This corruption extends to every corner of life. Army officers pocket the pay of their soldiers, who in turn extort money from the people. Nothing can be accomplished without bribery. The court system is a farce. The only efficient government branch is the secret police, which deals with troublemakers who cannot be bought off. Political opponents are jailed, exiled or kept under house arrest.

U.S. officials are urging a reluctant Congress to provide increased military and economic aid to Zaire, even though they know much of it will be wasted.

Mobutu's diplomatic and economic response to Reagan's overtures has been disappointing. Zaire has voted "against" the United States at the United Nations. After a temporary improvement in 1981, it has stopped paying the interest on its debts to Western banks.

That financial plight has not affected Mobutu's luxurious way of life. He recently vacationed in Orlando, Fla., with an entourage of 130, and chartered a Concorde for his return trip.

Mobutu's defenders in the U.S. government have always claimed that he is the only man who can hold the huge country together, and that the alternatives would be worse: another corrupt general, or a leftist regime that would be anti-American and possibly even more oppressive. But knowledgeable Zaire-watchers in Washington are now suggesting that this argument is no longer valid. They feel that he has reached a point of no return, that his corruption has gone so far that he can no longer govern effectively.

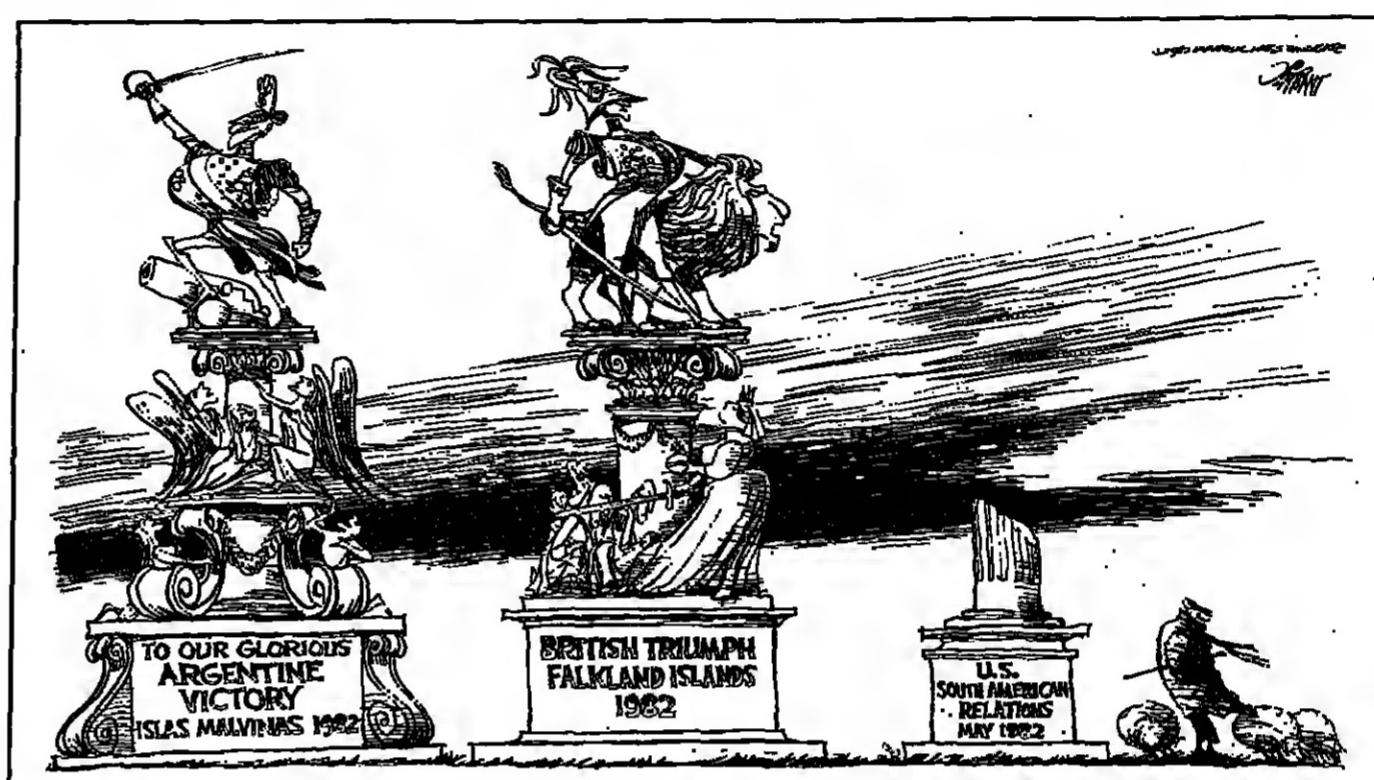
And, for the first time, he has a serious challenger, who is highly respected in the West.

Nguza Karu-I-Bond, Mobutu's former foreign minister, has won a reputation for honesty and diplomatic skill. He was responsible for Zaire's successful negotiations with the International Monetary Fund in 1980. Although he does not have a traditional political base, he has many supporters among Zaire's young, Western-trained elite who favor reform.

Nguza, in exile in Europe, has called on Mobutu to restore democratic institutions in Zaire and has urged Washington to end its support for Mobutu, warning of the possibility of another Iran. Testifying in September, he will be sympathetic hearing on Capitol Hill, although not at the White House.

The United States should not simply abandon Mobutu, as some of the more extreme critics have suggested; but neither should it continue to pour money into a deteriorating dictatorship. It should make clear to Mobutu that if he refuses to end the abuses and move toward a broadly based government, it will begin to work actively for formation of a new government that would not only protect U.S. strategic and economic interests but also relieve the misery of the Zairean people, thus safeguarding American interests in the long run.

The writer is preparing "The Congo Cables: The Cold War in Africa" from Eisenberg to Kennedy." She contributed this comment to The New York Times.



The United States Has Alienated Itself . . .

By Juan R. Ferreira

WASHINGTON — A month ago, Argentina was regarded as one of the United States' closest allies in the hemisphere.

For its support of the military regime in Buenos Aires, the Reagan administration was under severe criticism from the democratic community in Latin America.

Whatever the outcome of the crisis in the South Atlantic, U.S. relations with Argentina will have deteriorated — and U.S. policy will continue to be strongly criticized by Latin democrats.

To support Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas does not imply acceptance of the Argentine military regime or agreement with the use of force to settle international controversies.

The United States found itself isolated in the Organization of American States even after the issue was presented as Washington's proposal.

Leaders of the southern cone of the hemisphere (including this writer), all of them known for their com-

mitments against dictatorship, signed a statement supporting Argentina's claim to the islands.

In Buenos Aires' Plaza de Mayo the other day, General Galteri's appearance on the ceremonial balcony was received with chants of "Malvinas si, dictadura no."

The world has come to perceive U.S. foreign policy as supportive of military dictators. But the assumption that military governments are stable and friendly to Washington has proved wrong.

The United States found himself isolated in the Organization of American States even after the issue was presented as Washington's proposal.

But what credibility does

Japan Calls For Panel on Environment

U.S. Reserved on Plan At Nairobi Conference

The Associated Press
NAIROBI — Japan has proposed the formation of a commission of statesmen and scientists to set priorities for conserving the world environment in the 21st century.

The idea put to a worldwide United Nations conference on the environment here Monday, got a lukewarm reception from the United States, the biggest single contributor of funds to UN environmental programs.

Japan also proposed the launching of a "decade for the environment." Bunbei Hara, director general of Japan's environmental agency, suggested that within that decade a year be designated as "international year for the environment," during which there would be extensive public information campaigns.

Japan reportedly has agreed to pay half the costs of setting up such a proposed commission, which has the backing of the United Nations and a number of European countries.

The task of this special commission would be to explore the ideal global environment for the 21st century, and to formulate strategies to attain it. Mr. Hara said in his address to delegates from about 140 countries gathered here to evaluate the past decade's struggle to preserve the environment.

U.S. Reservations

Some delegates said the group proposed by Japan would be similar to the so-called Brundt Commission. That body, chaired by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and including former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, called in 1980 for a more equitable distribution of the world's wealth.

Anne M. Gorsuch, chief U.S. delegate and administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, said the United States would have reservations and questions about the Japanese proposal, such as how much it would cost, who would pay for it and who would serve.

"We would always support any well-meaning proposal for addressing international concerns about the environment," Mrs. Gorsuch told reporters. "We also feel that in these days of scarce resources we have to focus dollars on results."

Mrs. Gorsuch said the United States is concerned that such a "commission of wise men," as some delegates called it, would be a costly duplication of efforts already being made by the United Nations Environment Program.

Maurice Strong, a Canadian who was secretary-general of the Stockholm conference and the UN program's first executive director, told reporters he also favored formation of the commission.

The UN Environmental Program organized the Nairobi meeting, which ends next Tuesday, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the world's first major gathering on the environment, the 1972 Stockholm conference. The UN program was an outgrowth of that meeting.



Portuguese gathered outside a streetcar depot in Lisbon Tuesday morning shortly after the start of a general strike. The banner tied to the depot's fence reads: 'Streetcars on Strike.'

1 Killed, 3 Hurt in Clashes During Portuguese Strike

Reuters
LISBON — One man died and three were injured Tuesday when bus drivers defying a Communist-led general strike call tried to take their vehicles through protesting crowds, the Portuguese state radio said.

The clashes cast a shadow over preparations for a visit by Pope John Paul II, who will arrive in Portugal Wednesday to visit the holy shrine at Fatima.

Violence flared at bus depots in Lisbon when drivers ignored the strike call and turned up to work as normal. The state radio said that a man was run over and killed by a bus and that three were injured, including a policeman.

The strike, the second in three months, was called by the Communist-led CGTP-Intersindical labor confederation to protest police repression and to demand the resignation of the government. Two workers in Oporto died during clashes on May 1.

The worst incidents Tuesday affected the country's transport system. An explosion destroyed four buses at a private garage in Oporto, and railroad authorities said that tracks had been sabotaged.

Cabinet Secretary Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa said that various acts of sabotage had been reported. He said they were "more sophisticated" than those during the general strike on Feb. 12. He said that barricades had been set

up outside some factories, illegal roadblocks erected and attempts made to cut off water and electricity supplies.

But he added that fewer people had obeyed the strike call than in February.

The CGTP, however, called Tuesday's strike a major victory.

But the Socialist-led UGT federation, which refused to join, called it a failure. It said that walkout on the eve of the pope's visit was an attempt by the CGTP to hurt the Roman Catholic Church and an insult to the religious feelings of the Portuguese.

"There is no strike atmosphere, only sabotage, aggression and illegality," a UGT spokesman said.

U.S. to Forgo Bids, Sell Buildings To Reagan Campaign Aide's Firm

By Howie Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal housing officials have arranged to sell seven housing projects, without competitive bidding, to a company that includes Edward L. Weidenfeld, the lawyer for President Reagan's campaign committee, and Mr. Weidenfeld's wife, Sheila, who was press secretary to former first lady Betty Ford.

In an unusual move, top officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development agreed to bypass the standard procedure of putting the government-owned apartment buildings up for bidding at a public auction.

The \$11-million package transaction was approved by Philip D. Winn, who until recently was the assistant housing secretary in charge of such HUD properties. The idea was proposed to him by Sheila Rabb Weidenfeld, who had served on a Reagan transition advisory group dealing with housing and historic preservation. Other HUD officials have tentatively approved the sale.

Mrs. Weidenfeld owns 20 percent of the stock in First American Housing Preservation Corp., which she helped form last fall to acquire these HUD-owned properties. Edward Weidenfeld, who still handles unresolved legal matters for the Reagan-Bush Committee, is a director of the company and has represented the firm as an attorney in the negotiations.

Potential Benefits

Federal records show that the sale, which comprises seven properties in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, includes these financial benefits for the company: a below-market mortgage rate of 11.5 percent, a permanent profit that HUD estimates at more than \$1 million, tax breaks that can both be used by the partners and sold to outside investors for more profits, a separate fee for managing the buildings, and a sales price nearly \$600,000 less than HUD officials estimate the buildings might bring on the open market.

In addition, HUD will lend most of the firm's \$4-million down payment back to the company at just 2.5-percent interest and will allow the firm to convert two of the buildings to condominiums.

HUD officials and the partners in First American Housing say there is nothing improper about the sale. They say HUD has a poor record in managing such properties and that by selling the buildings as a package, the department is unloading rundown properties along with the more desirable apartments.

"I think it's a pretty straight deal," Sheila Weidenfeld said. "I'm not in a position to do any favor or have a favor given to me. I can understand why people would raise eyebrows ... [but] I was just a catalyst for an idea."

Mr. Winn's successor at HUD, the German-born playwright achieved fame with his "The Persecution and Murder of Jean Paul Marat," "The Investigation," a play about the Auschwitz war crimes trial, "Vietnam Discourse," a condemnation of the American role in Vietnam and "Trotzky in Exile."

Mr. Weiss, whose father converted from Judaism to Christianity, left Germany in 1934, one year after the Nazis came to power, and went to Sweden in 1939 after living in Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. He painted and made documentary and experimental films before he devoted himself mainly to writing in 1948.

He was not well known until his play about the French revolutionist Marat had its premier April 29, 1964, in West Berlin's Schiller Theater. Mr. Weiss, who wrote in German, became a Swedish citizen in 1945.

9 Die In Texas Car Crash

The Associated Press

REFUGIO, Texas — Nine persons were killed when two cars exploded after a head-on crash here, the Texas Department of Public Safety said.

acting assistant secretary Philip Abrams, said the department was "getting a price close to what we could get through the normal process."

And Sheldon S. Goldstein, a New York developer who is chairman of First American Housing, called the transaction "a super deal for the government."

U.S., South Africa Conclude Talks On Namibia Rule

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Senior U.S. and South African envoys Tuesday concluded two days of intensive talks on reviving a Western initiative to bring self-rule to South-West Africa (Namibia), the sides reported, offering no indication about whether they achieved progress.

"The talks," the U.S. diplomatic mission said, "have concluded as scheduled." The South African Embassy in Bern issued a similarly noncommittal statement saying that Pretoria's representatives were returning to report to their government about the discussions with Chester A. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

U.S. officials in Geneva offered no immediate comment at the end of bilateral discussions, convened within a week after officials of the six African front-line states backed the insurgent South-West Africa People's Organization stand rejecting the most recent Western plan for a settlement.

The so-called contact group of five Western countries — representatives of which are to confer in Paris Wednesday and Thursday — proposed that a Namibian constitutional assembly be chosen under a process of "one vote counted twice." That plan would mean half the assembly representatives would be chosen proportionally, and half by constituencies. Such a procedure would tend to ensure participation by ethnic and political minorities, the Western group maintained.

New Ecevit Trial Is Set for June 3

Reuters

ANKARA — Former Premier Bulent Ecevit will be tried on June 3 on a charge of having illegal contacts with the foreign press, his lawyers said Tuesday.

The charge, which could bring a minimum five-year jail sentence, arises from remarks attributed to him by the newspaper of the Norwegian Labor Party, Arbeiderbladet. Mr. Ecevit denies making the remarks, his lawyers added.

He is accused of breaking a military decree barring former politicians from making public statements. Mr. Ecevit, who has been detained since April 10, is already on trial for writing an article in the West German magazine Der Spiegel and giving an interview to Swiss television. That case has been adjourned until June 4.

Election Violence Left 58 Dead in Indonesia

United Press International

JAKARTA — At least 58 persons died and 204 were arrested in incidents leading up to the May 4 general elections in Indonesia, an official said.

At least 38 of those detained will be tried for criminal offenses, the nation's security chief, Admiral Sudomo, said Monday after a meeting with President Suharto. He said several others might be tried under the subversion law.

He was not well known until his play about the French revolutionist Marat had its premier April 29, 1964, in West Berlin's Schiller Theater. Mr. Weiss, who wrote in German, became a Swedish citizen in 1945.

Stojan Matkalev

BELGRADE (UPI) — Stojan Matkalev, 57, Yugoslav minister for energy and industry for the past four years, died Monday, the government announced Tuesday.

Thai Editor Not Deterred by Father's Murder

Regional Newspaper Seeks to Expose Official Corruption, Organized Crime

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

YALA, Thailand — The 26-year-old woman who has edited this provincial capital's only daily newspaper for the last three years still prints articles about robberies, killings, bombings, kidnappings, official corruption and extortion by gangsters in southern Thailand.

"I am not afraid," the editor, Supat Boonthanom, said in the offices of Chao Tai, the newspaper that was founded by her father and hence Mr. Aba was tracked down by the authorities and killed in the jungle between Yala and Bedong.

Such acts by rebels against foreigners and non-Muslims have hurt tourism, Miss Supat said, and hence Mr. Aba was tracked down by the authorities and killed in the jungle between Yala and Bedong.

Miss Supat said that among separate groups, the Barisan Revolusi Nasional had been the most active lately and that a better-known separatist group, the Patriotic United Liberation Organization, active since 1975 and reportedly backed by Libya, seemed to be smuggling.

Three years ago, shortly before she graduated from the university, her father, Suwat Boonthanom, was murdered in the bustling southern Thai city of Hat Yai.

Articles on Hat Yai

His widow and his daughter say that Mr. Suwat was killed because of his articles about Hat Yai, a well-known center of prostitution. They said Mr. Suwat's murderer, who has not been caught, was probably acting on instructions from some influential person — a common Thai expression for a leader of one of the country's criminal organizations, which are considered especially influential in the south.

Supat and Fayom Boonthanom also say that those responsible for the murder might be known to Thai authorities. Even the government in Bangkok, 750 miles (1,200 kilometers) away, has acknowledged that southern police often work with criminals. The two women say they have no hope that the case will ever be solved.

Chao Tai has a circulation of 8,000. It is published five days a week and distributed usually by taxi, to seven other southern provinces. It costs about 10 cents and is entirely devoted to what its editor calls regional news.

Miss Supat brought out a stack of photographs that were taken to accompany a recent article. The photographs showed two men killed in a bombing in a Yala restaurant on April 4. Thirteen others were injured.

The blast, she said, had apparently stemmed from the activities of Aban Bangla, a leader of the Barisan Revolusi Nasional, a Moslem separatist group. Several months ago, the police accused

Mr. Aba of robbing and murdering a Japanese communications specialist who had come to Yala from Bangkok on business.

Well-armed urban crime syndicates, such as the mountain insurgents who are often in league with them, have increasingly resorted to violence. Their profits come partly from extortion and partly from their own enterprises, such as smuggling.

Miss Supat said that among separate groups, the Barisan Revolusi Nasional had been the most active lately and that a better-known separatist group, the Patriotic United Liberation Organization, active since 1975 and reportedly backed by Libya, seemed to be smuggling.

An increasing trade has been reported in chemicals used to refine opium into heroin. Moreover, established centers of prostitution that cater to visitors from Malaysia are thriving.

Concerning the Thai-based Communist Party of Malaya, whose ethnic Chinese guerrillas have for years collected taxes from rubber growers, businessmen and smugglers, particularly around the mainly Chinese city of Bedong, she said all is quiet.

Flow of Refugees From Indochina Remains Heavy

United Press International

GENEVA — Thousands of Indochinese refugees fled Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos last month, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said Tuesday.

In April, 4,514 Vietnamese survived sea crossings to other Southeast Asian countries. The UN spokesman said 5,401 "boat people" were resettled during the same month, leaving about 40,000 in camps together with about 160,000 other refugees.

The other refugees are mostly of Laotian or Cambodian origin. About 2,000 of them were resettled last month, but 533 others arrived at camps mainly in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Meanwhile, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration said Tuesday that it had resettled almost 70,000 Indochinese refugees in the past eight years. The largest number, 47,000, went to the United States, followed by France with 8,050, Canada with 6,050, and West Germany with 21,100.

The region's main source of trouble, according to Miss Supat, at least in the larger towns and provincial capitals, has been a pattern of organized crime and official corruption.

Well-armed urban crime syndicates, such as the mountain insurgents who are often in league with them, have increasingly resorted to violence. Their profits come partly from extortion and partly from their own enterprises, such as smuggling.

Such acts by rebels against foreigners and non-Muslims have hurt tourism, Miss Supat said, and hence Mr. Aba was tracked down by the authorities and killed in the jungle between Yala and Bedong.

Miss Supat said that among separate groups, the Barisan Revolusi Nasional had been the most active lately and that a better-known separatist group, the Patriotic United Liberation Organization, active since 1975 and reportedly backed by Libya, seemed to be smuggling.

An increasing trade has been reported in chemicals used to refine opium into heroin. Moreover, established centers of prostitution that cater to visitors from Malaysia are thriving.

Concerning the Thai-based Communist Party of Malaya, whose ethnic Chinese guerrillas have for years collected taxes from rubber growers, businessmen and smugglers, particularly around the mainly Chinese city of Bedong, she said all is quiet.

Articles on such matters as police and of police who apprehend smugglers and then apparently let them go — have resulted in complaints from the police, a recent summons to the local army base and many letters to readers with similar tales.

A total of 200 people, including army and police officers and the governor of Yala province, attended

Chao Tai's 15th birthday party April 1.

Miss Supat said she supported Lt. Gen. Han Lemanond, commander of the Thai Army in the south, who has promised to rid the area of Communists and Moslem guerrillas and to show more sympathy for the people's grievances.

Athens Curbs Industry, Traffic to Cut Pollution

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Traffic in Athens was cut by half and industrial output by one-third as government emergency measures went into effect Tuesday against a dense brown pollution cloud hanging over the city.

Environment Minister Antony Tritsis said that the special restrictions, last applied in February, were necessary because atmospheric pollution in the capital was approaching the danger limit. The emergency measures will also be enforced Wednesday. Pollution levels soared during the weekend because of a heat wave in windless conditions.

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ARTS/LEISURE

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1982

'Smash Palace': Romance New Zealand StyleBy Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

NEWS YORK — Falling in love is as easy as getting married. You simply do it, without asking too many questions. However, falling out of love, in a way that doesn't wreck the lives of all concerned, is today more difficult than it ever was, certainly far more difficult than getting a divorce.

Why then are we seeing so many films that are concerned not with the possibilities of love everlasting but of love gone sour, or of love transformed into a fury that consumes all in its vicinity?

What is certain is that serious movies with happy-ever-after endings are rarer than movies with doomed-from-the-start beginnings. Take "An Unmarried Woman," "Kramer vs. Kramer," "Ordinary People," and "Shoot the Moon." Now, from New Zealand, we have Roger Donaldson's "Smash Palace," one of the best films of the lot, and even more consistently moving than "Shoot the Moon," which it resembles in several important ways.

On the basis of "Smash Palace," it's clear that this New Zealand writer-director is a filmmaker of potentially worldwide importance, a man of original visions with the technical facility to realize them.

More than "Shoot the Moon," "Smash Palace" recalls François Truffaut's virtually unrecognized, tragicomic masterpiece of domestic discord, "Le Peau Douce," because each is unpredictable, impartial and cool. "Smash Palace" is a "modern" film in that it doesn't take sides. It leaves that to us. It observes the behavior of its characters from a metaphysical distance that requires that the audience decide where to look.

Life in an Auto Graveyard

The marriage of the two principals has already come apart when "Smash Palace" opens, though neither Al (Bruce Lawrence) nor Jacqui Shaw (Anna Jemison) is yet aware of it. Al is an occasional racing driver who met and married Jacqui eight years earlier when he was in France on the racing circuit. When his father died, Al and the pregnant Jacqui returned to her New Zealand hometown to wind up his father's affairs consisting solely of a gigantic automobile junkyard called the Smash Palace. Instead of selling the place as he promised, Al has settled his wife and daughter, Georgie (Greer Robson), in this graveyard of rusty metal.

At the beginning of "Smash Palace" George is 17 and Jacqui is yearning to get back to civilization. Al and Jacqui are civil to each other. The sexual attraction is still intense, but they have nothing else in common except Georgie, a sweet, un-selfconscious little girl.



Jemison, Lawrence in "Smash Palace."

whom they both delight in without suffocating her with sentimentality.

In a series of eccentrically funny, economically laid-out scenes, Donaldson tells us as much about Al, Jacqui and George as we'd get in a hundred pages of conventional prose. With the exception of a couple of short, vivid flashbacks, Donaldson doesn't try to enter their minds. He just looks at them and, with the aid of splendid actors, we see a lot.

Jacqui, who teaches French at a local school, may not know what she wants. However, she knows that she doesn't want seven more years in a junkyard with a husband who tinkers with cars all day, likes to drink beer with his buddies at the pub, might have casual affairs with other women and, in short, has become a bore to live with. Theirs is a fragile relationship. In the course of a single speech, old love can erupt into hatred of murderous intensity.

Once, when Al is driving Jacqui and George into town in his pickup truck, he scares her out of his wife and child by abruptly killing the engine on a railroad crossing. It's his way of making a point. It's not great wonder that Jacqui slips into an affair with Al's best friend, Ray Foley (Keith Aberdein), the local policeman.

The marriage comes apart officially when Al beats up Jacqui and then attempts to make amends by brutal lovemaking while, in the next room, the terrified Georgie sits hunched in a corner, switching a flashlight on and off in silent hysteria.

Most of "Smash Palace" is concerned with what happens after Jacqui and George move out to set up housekeeping on their own. Al's behavior is consistent with that of someone who thinks it funny to stall his car on a railroad crossing. Whether or not he's on a really crazy left hook.

Al and Jacqui are essentially decent people, as is the comparatively straitlaced Ray, who has no conception of the volcano he's entering when he begins his affair with Jacqui. Their only fault — and one that most of us share — is a disinclination to think things through in matters relating to sex and love. One can believe Al when he says, after Jacqui has walked out on him, that "the only woman in my life is 7 years old," that is, George. Yet even if he no longer loves Jacqui, he cannot cope with the fury he feels at being so unreasonably abandoned.

When love is over, it doesn't always leave a neat, clean empty space. It leaves a life full of debris. For Al's debris includes humiliation, fury at the thought of all the time wasted, and the more tangible grief of a beloved child swept out of his life.

Jacqui, supported by the companionship of her child, by her own sexual needs and by the attentions of her lover, makes the break without experiencing a sense of loss. Al goes certifiably if temporarily out, resulting in the kind of action that would make a page-one story in a national tabloid.

Staying in Character

"Smash Palace" stays in character from its wildly unexpected opening to its oot-quit-hilarious final frame. Yet never can one predict what the next scene will be, whether the mood will be warm and loving or teetering on the edge of lunacy and maybe murder.

The extraordinary thing is that — as in a good mystery story — everything fits by the end. Though "Smash Palace" is almost always surprising in its details, it is finally illuminated by our own awareness of the inevitability of everything we've witnessed. The final frame is not as jolting as the one in "La Peau Douce," when the wronged wife turns a shotgun on her husband in a crowded Paris cafe, but it's no less final.

It also exemplifies the difference between the happy-ever-after romances of the '30s to '50s and today's "romances" in which marriage has gone near-fariously wrong. I don't think the earlier audiences were necessarily more naive, though they were soothed by the films' optimism. It's possible that today's audiences are, if not soothed, then somehow reassured by these explorations of relationships that are mortal. The gap between fiction and fact is being narrowed.

Jean-Luc Ponty: A Jazz Violinist Hits the TopBy Michael Zweiri
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Not many European jazz musicians have been willing to pull up stakes and move to the United States, even though that's where the action is. They prefer to investigate what has come to be called Euro-jazz and live off the driving but provincial European market rather than risk American competition in its home territory.

The French are particularly reluctant emigrants. They tend to miss their food and their language. But Jean-Luc Ponty found his European musical personality in Los Angeles. "I missed my roots at first," he said in a laid-back, California tempo, with only the trace of an accent. "But I am so totally involved with music I sometimes forget I have roots somewhere else."

He plays the violin, an instrument that used to be considered for sissies in the macho world of jazz. Besides Stu Smith and Ponty's countryman and mentor Stephane Grappelli, there have been few major jazz violin soloists.

In the early '70s, however, when electrical amplification hardware gave it the power to compete with drums, it became common to hear the violin and Jean-Luc Ponty — in both jazz and rock.

His latest album, "Mystical Adventures" (Atlantic), rose to No. 1 on the Billboard magazine Jazz chart. This is oot a rare position for a Ponty record. He has been featured on prominent television shows and his free-wheeling approach to the instrument led to solo spots with Elton John, John McLaughlin's Mahavishnu Orchestra and Frank Zappa's Mothers of Invention.

When he arrived in Los Angeles nine years ago, Ponty was surprised to find greater interchange between black and white Americans than he had with other Europeans. Language had been one problem in Europe, where jazz musicians generally speak an odd, specialized English with each other, and Jean-Luc Ponty became so involved with their respective cultures they sometimes forget music is supposed to be a universal language.

Ponty, who will turn 40 this year, returned to Paris recently to promote his new album and to visit family and friends. "I generally feel very American when I first arrive here," he laughed. "Coming into town from the airport it seems like a foreign country. But I think it is good for a musician to get out of his own environment. It opens up the mind."

Ponty graduated from Paris' prestigious Conservatoire National Supérieur de Musique with a first prize at the age of 17. At 18, he joined the Lamoureux Orchestra, but left after three years to concentrate on jazz.

"From the beginning I tried to fuse jazz with my classical back-



Violinist Ponty: Fusion and romantic European soul.

ground," he said. "But my ideas were too spacey, poetic and meditative for bebop. I found it more and more difficult to fit into those 12 or 32-bar forms, with chords changing every two beats. One reason I went to America in the first place was that I had affinities with American musicians who were fusing different styles. Rock fusion allowed me to go one step further. So a fusion situation was normal to me since I had already been fused once."

The motives of jazz musicians who play fusion are open to question. There are all sorts of rationalizations, like being "contemporary" and "wider communication." But the industry puts pressure on musicians to, if oot sell out, then

ourselves. This often produces safety first, impersonal music leading to dead ends. Along with the group Weather Report, Ponty is one of the few who give the impression of organically using fusion rather than being used by it.

This also goes for his use of electronics. "First I used amplification by necessity. Then I started to realize I could treat it as a new sound. I know a lot of jazz musicians jumped into fusion because it's a way to impress audiences more easily. That's not really a strong motivation and that is perhaps why many of these musicians are finding it so difficult these days. For me, though, fusion was mainly a vehicle to allow my romantic European soul to express itself."

He played slide-guitar with Captain Beefheart, bottleneck with Taj Mahal, recorded with the Rolling Stones ("Let It Bleed"), and accompanied singers like Maria Muldaur and Randy Newman. His own albums are all well-tuned, if sometimes academic.

Codder is touring Europe with a band that includes a black, three-man, gospel-oriented choir, a Jamaican percussionist and a star rock drummer, Jim Keltner. Listening to it, however, is like meeting a nice guy in a bar and having a pleasant conversation that you cannot remember an hour later. This of course is better than an unpleasant conversation.

By Ry Cooder: Rotterdam, May 12; Groningen, May 13; Nijmegen, May 14; Düsseldorf, May 16; in Britain through May 31.

New York's Adoration of GivenchyBy Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — "I adore New York, I adore Autrey Hepburn," said French designer Hubert de Givenchy in a rare public outburst. Both New York and Hepburn adored him back at a preview of a "Givenchy, 30 Years" retrospective, sponsored by the Fashion Institute of Technology.

The institute, which is also celebrating its 30th anniversary, came up with the idea of honoring Givenchy, making him the first living European designer to receive such a tribute, because, as the press release put it, "the art of Hubert de Givenchy is more than dressmaking, higher than couture and more salient than style."

Be it what it may, the retrospective was characterized not only by the lasting quality of Givenchy's designs but by his love affair with American womanhood. For since Jackie Onassis (who as first lady wore a Givenchy dress at Versailles during the Kennedy state visit to France in 1961), the Givenchy audience and reputation has been much bigger here than in his own country.

Different Story in New York

In Paris, Givenchy keeps a low profile and travels with a tight circle of friends — Hélène Bouilloux-Lafont, his first backer when he opened his fashion house in 1952, designer Philippe Venet, and decorator Alberto Pinto, who were among the 30 people who flew from here with him to the French capital.

In New York, it is a different story. "Yes, my heart is on this side of the Atlantic," he admitted after the show. "I'm happy as soon as I set foot on the plane. I've always been comfortable in America. People are beautiful and natural — and so professional. They have no idea how hard they've worked on this retrospective."

The retrospective, which will run for six months

here before going to Japan, won't be seen in Paris. "It's sad," Givenchy said, "but nobody asked me over there."

The retrospective, which was unveiled before the finale of the showing of Givenchy's current couture collection and a \$300-a-plate dinner-dance, consists of 130 costumes and includes a lot of dresses from Givenchy's private collection, plus clothes lent by his customers and museums. Besides, the designer recreated about 40 costumes — "an enormous task," he said. The exhibits include a coat he made for the Duchess of Windsor and Princess Caroline of Monaco's first party dress, made when she was 4.

One of the most generous donors was Mrs. William Levitt, for whom Givenchy once made a suit of crocodile scales dipped in gold.

The love affair between Givenchy and American women is due to several factors. One is that his spare sense of design appeals to the Upper East Side establishment, women of secure taste who do not want the latest and the flashiest. Another is his good looks — he stands 6 feet 6, has grayish hair and a handsome profile.

After his lifelong friend, designer Cristobal Balenciaga, closed in 1968, Givenchy inherited his clientele — small-boned, well-heeled and prestigious Americans who included the late Mrs. William Paley, Mrs. John Hay Whitney, and Mrs. Paul Mellon, who sat on his left at dinner. Shirley Goodman, who masterminded the operation for FIT, sat on his right. All those women became his friends because, as Mildred Hilon put it, "he's such a gentleman. A man of such cultivated tastes. He's adored over here." Mrs. Hilton, who has worn his clothes since the day he started and wishes she still had all of them, said she liked his evening clothes the best.

The Monday gala, which should net \$200,000 for FIT's scholarships, was a sellout, with 930 people in the crowd, you could spot out only retailers and manufacturers, but also a solid gang of Givenchy's customers, all dressed to the nines.

Happy as it was, the evening had its clumsy moments, such as when Marvin Traub, Bloomingdale's president and chairman of the event, came onstage at the end of the show, just after Givenchy had embraced Hepburn, to make an anti-climactic presentation of a heavy crystal vase.

Givenchy handed the vase back to Traub, plucked up his courage, said a few thank-you words and left — to thunderous applause.

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On the Arts Agenda

GENEVA — Jerry Sanderson is the conductor and Paul-Louis Pichot the director and designer of a new production of Mussorgsky's "Khovanshchina," given in the Salle des Théâtres, the Belges, home of the Royal Ballet. The Belgian tenor Daniel, with Stefka Mihova as Maria, Stefan Eleftheriades as Prince Boris, Peter Lindström as Prince Andrei, Robert Tear as Prince Ivan, and Norman Walker as Shchelkalov, Richard Coxwell is the choreographer. Remaining performances are scheduled May 14, 17, 20, 22, 26 and 29.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

May 11, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

Close

High Low Open Close

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

IT-France Accord Expected in July

CHARLESTON, S.C. — The French Ministry of Industry has agreed to a schedule that would provide a preliminary accord on the nationalization of four of ITT's French telecommunications subsidiaries by June 30 and a final accord by July 31, ITT Chairman Rand V. Araskog said Tuesday.

In remarks prepared for the annual meeting, Mr. Araskog said the company began final negotiations with Paris a few days ago. He said ITT gave the French government an evaluation by Merrill Lynch of the assets slated for nationalization and the French ministry has conducted its own study of the subsidiaries. ITT has not made the Merrill Lynch evaluation public.

Deutsche Bank Lowers Loan Rates

FRAKURFT — Deutsche Bank, West Germany's largest commercial bank, is cutting its major posted lending rates by about 1 percent tomorrow, a spokesman said Tuesday. The move effectively undercut the rates of other major West German banks.

After the Deutsche Bundesbank lowered the Lombard rate from 9.5 percent to 9 percent last Thursday, Commerzbank and Dresdner Bank cut certain rates by 1/4 point, and most other banks followed suit.

The Deutsche Bank action brings private overdraft rates to 14 percent, compared with 15 percent previously and with 14 1/4 percent at the other major banks.

Argyll Foods to Buy Allied Suppliers

LONDON — Argyll Foods has agreed to acquire the share capital of Allied Suppliers from Allied Supplies (Holdings), formerly Cavenham, a subsidiary of France's Générale Occidentale, for about £101 million, the companies said Tuesday in a joint statement.

Allied Supplies (Holdings) will be issued 95 million new Argyll ordinary shares. These will subsequently be offered for sale to the public through Samuel Montagu and Co. at 85 pence to 100 pence each. The balance of the share price will be paid by Argyll in cash.

Mobil to Close Amsterdam Refinery

AMSTERDAM — Mobil intends to cease refining at the start of September at its plant here, its only refinery in the Benelux area, because of losses resulting from falling demand, the company's Dutch subsidiary said Tuesday in a statement. Mobil is the first oil company to announce closure of a Dutch refinery.

Mobil said losses at the refinery run 1.5 million guilders (about \$600,000) a week, with the plant operating at 50 percent of its capacity of 120,000 barrels a day. About 160 jobs will be lost, but the plant will still employ 40 persons for storage and shipment of oil products, Mobil said.

DG Bank Won't Pay 1981 Dividend

FRAKURFT — Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank, the central institute of West Germany's cooperative banking system, said Tuesday that it will not pay a dividend for 1981, its first such omission since World War II.

The bank reported that group net profit fell to 52.5 million Deutsche marks from 69.4 million DM after substantial risk provisions. A bank statement said its administrative board and shareholders had agreed to put the entire 1981 net profit into reserves.

Bayer Hopes to Maintain '81 Payout

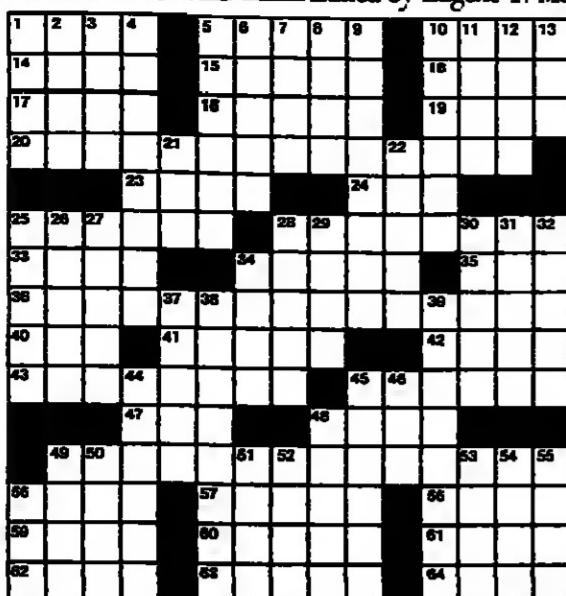
LEVERKUSEN, West Germany — Bayer will try to maintain this year the dividend of seven Deutsche marks paid on 1981 results, its managing board chairman, Herbert Gruehwald, said Tuesday.

He said he could not be more specific about 1982 prospects, but hopes the slight economic recovery expected in the second half of the year will benefit the chemical industry, and Bayer in particular. Earlier, Bayer announced a 2.4-percent fall to 240 million DM in the parent company's pretax profits for the first quarter.

Meanwhile, managing board member Franz-Josef Weitkämper said Bayer will propose to next month's shareholder meeting the creation of 200 million DM of contingency authorized capital in conjunction with the possible issue of one or more convertible bonds totaling 500 million DM.

CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 State
5 Witch-hunt town
10 "Bird"— never went": Shelley
14 Not taped
15 Charlie— country singer
17 Flops, as a play
18 Confinement
19 Writers Levin and Wolfe
20 Waller hit
22 Primary, e.g.
24 Ending for Manhattan
25 Descendant of Stein
28 Like the speed of light
33 With, to Pierre
34 "—a leg!"
35 "The— Sanctions": Trevanian
36 Gershwin's "It —So"
40 Co.'s cousin
41 Ovid was one
42 Zaire river
43 Latitudinal line
45 Swindled
47 Nancy's man
48 Director
Vittorio De
- 49 Song of 1916
50 "— in Kalamazoo"
51 This takes two to do
52 Bator
53 Wotyria or Weiss
54 Glacial ridge
55 "Pillow"— 1939 film
56 Down
1 "Four Seasons" director
2 Number for a Henry
3 Tied
4 Synonym for 18 Across
5 Do a cutting-room job
6 Stand
7 Out of a—
8 Ernie's widow
9 I scent the morning air": Shak.
10 Plate for holding hot dishes
11 Mata of interest in spy lore
12 Land sounding like a hipster's cry
13 Downs' partner
21 Door or welcome follower
22 Flummoxed
25 Elbe feeder
26 Broadway hit
27 Darns
28 This may have a pair of drawers
29 Kind of kiln
30 Foreign
31 —prosegi
32 Fiddled around
34 Bl., chem., etc.
37 From— (henceforth)
38 Toothless
39 Vagabond
44 Three-bagger
45 Bowdlerizer
46 Sioux people
48 Where Tandy is dandy
49 Role played by Jose Ferrer: 1943-45
50 Soviet sea
51 Mardi
52 Styrofoam
53 Earthenware jar
54 Salesman's goal
55 Hero of "The Hairy Ape"
56 Size of paper

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	C	F	C	F	HIGH	LOW	C	F	C	F	HIGH	LOW	C	F	C	F	
ALBANY	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	LOS ANGELES	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	MADRID	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
ALMERS	70	50	Overcast	58	38	28	MARINA	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	MEXICO CITY	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
AMSTERDAM	64	44	4	39	29	49	MILAN	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	MOSCOW	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
ANKARA	74	54	5	43	34	24	MONTREAL	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	MURICH	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
ATHENS	72	52	5	41	31	24	NICE	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	NASIRI	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
AUCKLAND	71	51	5	40	30	24	OSLO	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	NEW YORK	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
BANGKOK	72	52	27	21	21	24	PARIS	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	NEW YORK	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
BEIRUT	70	50	16	61	51	24	PHILADELPHIA	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	OSLO	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
BERKELEY	70	50	15	59	49	24	PRAGUE	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	OSLO	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
BERLIN	70	50	9	48	38	24	REYKJAVIK	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	OSLO	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
BOSTON	73	53	12	62	52	24	RIO DE JANEIRO	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	OSLO	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
BRUSSELS	73	53	3	42	32	24	SAO PAULO	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	OSLO	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
BUCHAREST	70	50	12	52	42	24	SEOUL	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	OSLO	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
BUDAPEST	70	50	14	52	42	24	SINGAPORE	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	OSLO	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
BUEA, CAMEROON	70	50	14	52	42	24	STOCKHOLM	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	OSLO	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
CAIRO	71	51	21	20	20	24	TAIPEI	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	TAIPEI	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
CAPE TOWN	71	51	12	32	22	24	TOKYO	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	TOKYO	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
CASABLANCA	70	50	14	52	42	24	TUNIS	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	TUNIS	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
CHICAGO	70	50	14	52	42	24	VIENNA	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	VIENNA	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
COPENHAGEN	70	50	14	52	42	24	WARSAW	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	WARSAW	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
COSTA DEL SOL	70	50	11	32	22	24	ZURICH	72	52	Cloudy	60	40	32	ZURICH	72	52	Cloudy	60	40
DAMASCUS	71	51	15	52	42	24													
ISTANBUL	70	50	15	52	42	24													
JERUSALEM	70	50	15	52	42	24													
LAS PALMAS	71	51	14	51	41	24													
LIMA	72	52	14	52	42	24													
LISBON	70	50	11	52	42	24													
LONDON	71	51	6	42	32	24													

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May 11, 1982

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---(c) Short Term B/C Account
---(d) Long Term

LLOYDS BANK INT'L POB 40 GENVA 11
---(a) Short Term A/C Account
---(b) Short Term B/C Account
---(c) Short Term B/C Account
---(d) Long Term

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---(a) Sofico Fund

SWISS BANK CORP
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Rose Drives Home Winner in 10th As Phils Break Dodger Streak, 9-8

From Agency Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — Pete Rose singled over a drawn-out outfield with one out in the 10th inning Monday night to score Greg Gross from third base and lift the Philadelphia Phillies to a 9-8 victory that snapped a five-game Los Angeles winning streak.

Gross drove a one-out walk off Tom Niedenfuer and stole second. He moved to third on a single by Bob Dernier and, after Steve Howe relieved Niedenfuer, Rose lined a single over the head of center fielder Ken Landreaux.

The Dodgers had erupted for six runs in the eighth to tie the game.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Ed Farmer, who took over for starter Larry Christensen at the start of the inning, walked Landreaux; Pedro Guerrero reached on third baseman Mike Schmidt's error and Steve Garvey singled to load the bases.

Ron Cey then walked to force in a run and Mike Scioscia singled to drive in two more. Pinch hitter Jose Morales and Steve Yeager each hit run-scoring singles off reliever Sparky Lyle before Steve Sosa singled home the equalizer.

The Phillies' Bo Diaz had hit two-run home runs in the fourth and sixth innings. Manny Trillo and Ivan DeJesus each batted in a run in the sixth and two-run double by Trillo in the seventh ran the score to 8-2 before the Dodgers' outburst in the eighth.

Expos 5, Giants 4

In Montreal, Tim Raines doubled in Chris Speier with two out in the eighth to cap a three-run rally that helped the Expos break a five-game losing streak with a 5-4 triumph over San Francisco. Woodly Fryman pitched two runnings for the victory and Jeff Reardon worked the ninth to gain his fifth save.

Astros 7, Pirates 3

In Houston, Ray Knight tripled home two runs and Alan Ashby singled home another two to highlight a four-run second that helped Don Sutton to his fifth victory as the Astros beat Pittsburgh, 7-3. Houston gave Sutton a 6-1 lead after two innings, all the runs coming off Rick Rhoden (1-4).

Mets 3, Padres 2

In New York, pinch hitter Bob Bailey lined a two-out, two-run double in the ninth to give the Mets a 3-2 sneaker over San Diego. Bailey's hit, off reliever Gary Lucas after an infield hit by Ellis Valentine and a walk to George Foster, helped Randy Jones to his fourth victory in five decisions.

Reds 3, Cardinals 1

In St. Louis, Johnny Bench had three hits, including a bases-empty homer, to back the combined seven-hitter of Frank Pastore and two relievers and pace Cincinnati to a 3-1 decision over the Cardinals. Pastore (4-2) allowed six singles in 6½ innings as he raised his career record against St. Louis to 40.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
W	L	Pct.	GB
DET	19	21	.481
ATL	19	21	.481
MONTREAL	12	18	.395
NEW YORK	12	18	.395
PHILADELPHIA	15	15	.500
CINCINNATI	12	15	.444
ST. LOUIS	12	15	.444
DET	71	18	.299
Western Division			
ATLANTA	20	9	.490
SAN DIEGO	16	12	.571
LOS ANGELES	16	12	.571
CHICAGO	13	12	.500
MINNEAPOLIS	13	12	.500
KANSAS CITY	13	12	.500
SEATTLE	13	12	.500
MINNESOTA	13	12	.500
TEXAS	7	12	.477
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
BOSTON	22	7	.750
DETROIT	21	7	.750
ATLANTA	17	12	.571
DALLAS	17	12	.571
CLEVELAND	12	15	.444
HARRISBURG	11	15	.429
NEW YORK	11	15	.429
BOSTON	11	15	.429
Western Division			
CHICAGO	20	9	.490
OAKLAND	17	12	.571
KANSAS CITY	15	12	.500
SEATTLE	15	12	.500
MINNEAPOLIS	15	12	.500
TEXAS	7	12	.477

White Sox 6, Blue Jays 3

In the American League, in Toronto, Steve Kemp hit a two-run seventh-inning home run and Tony Bernazard and Greg Luszinski added bases-loaded homers in the ninth to spark the White Sox to their seventh straight victory, 6-3, over the Blue Jays. Brian Burns (4-1) scattered eight hits and struck out two in 6½ innings.

Red Sox 9, Twins 5

In Minneapolis, Jim Rice produced a two-run homer and two singles to pace Boston past Minnesota, 9-5. Tom Burgmeyer (1-0) surrendered just two hits and one run in 5½ innings of relief to pick up the victory as the Red Sox won for the 17th time in their last 20 games.

Angels 2, Yankees 1

In Anaheim, Calif., Brian Downing singled in Tim Foli with one out in the eighth to lift California past New York, 2-1. In going the distance, Geoff Zahn (5-1) limited the Yankees to five hits.

Royals 3, Rangers 1

In Arlington, Texas, Mike Ivie's first American League home run — a two-run first-inning shot deep into the left-field seats — was all Mill Wilcox and Detroit needed to down the Rangers, 3-1. Texas, which has dropped 15 of 16 games, has scored four runs in its last four outings.

Reds 5, Orioles 6

In Oakdale, Calif., Rickey Henderson's two-out 10th-inning single scored Wayne Gross from third base to cap a two-run rally that gave the A's a 7-6 triumph over Baltimore.

Mariners 6, Indians 4

In Seattle, Jim Essian drove in four runs with a home run and a single to lead the Mariners past Cleveland, 6-4. Essian hit a two-run homer in the fifth and his bases-loaded single in the eighth provided the decisive runs.

Marlins 7, Orioles 6

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Reds 7, Pirates 2

In Kansas City, Mo., Amos Otis drove reliever Rollie Fingers' first pitch of the ninth over the left-

field wall to give the Royals a 3-2 triumph over Milwaukee. Otis' second home of the season gave him a league-leading six game-winning runs batted in. It also snapped a three-game Royal losing streak and a Brewer winning streak at four.

Marlins 7, Indians 4

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